

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A lubricant composition comprising a superabsorbent polymer combined with a material for decreasing friction between moving surfaces.

2. The composition of claim 1, wherein said superabsorbent polymer absorbs from about 25 to greater than 100 times its weight in water.

3. The composition of claim 2, wherein said superabsorbent polymer comprises a polymer of acrylic acid, an acrylic ester, acrylonitrile or acrylamide, including co-polymers thereof or starch graft co-polymers thereof or mixtures thereof.

4. The composition of claim 3, wherein said material for decreasing friction comprises a petroleum lubricant containing an additive, water containing an additive, synthetic lubricant, grease, solid lubricant or metal working lubricant, wherein said synthetic lubricant, grease, solid lubricant or metal working lubricant optionally contain an additive.

5. The composition of claim 3, wherein said material for decreasing friction comprises a solid inorganic lubricant.

6. The composition of claim 5, wherein said solid inorganic lubricant comprises graphite, molybdenum disulfide, cobalt chloride, antimony oxide, niobium selenide, tungsten disulfide, mica, boron nitride, silver sulfate, cadmium chloride, cadmium iodide, borax, basic white lead, lead

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carbonate, lead iodide, asbestos, talc, zinc oxide, carbon, babbitt, bronze, brass, aluminum, gallium, indium, thallium, thorium, copper, silver, gold, mercury, lead, tin, indium, or the Group VIII noble metals or mixtures thereof.

7. The composition of claim 3, wherein said material for decreasing friction comprises a phosphate.

8. The composition of claim 3, wherein said material for decreasing friction comprises zinc phosphate, iron phosphate or manganese phosphate, or mixtures thereof.

9. The composition of claim 3, wherein said material for decreasing friction comprises a solid organic lubricant.

10. The composition of claim 9, wherein said solid organic lubricant comprises a fluoroalkylene homopolymer or copolymer, a lower alkylene polyolefin homopolymer or copolymer, a paraffinic hydrocarbon wax, phenanthrene, copper phthalocyanine, or mixtures thereof.

11. The composition of claim 3, wherein said material for decreasing friction comprises a metal working lubricant containing water.

12. The composition of claim 11, wherein said metal working lubricant containing water comprises an emulsion of oil and water.

13. The composition of claim 11, wherein said metal working lubricant containing water comprises a solid inorganic lubricant and water.

14. The composition of claim 13, wherein said solid inorganic lubricant comprises graphite, molybdenum disulfide,

cobalt chloride, antimony oxide, niobium selenide, tungsten disulfide, mica, boron nitride, silver sulfate, cadmium chloride, cadmium iodide, borax, basic white lead, lead carbonate, lead iodide, asbestos, talc, zinc oxide, carbon, babbit, bronze, brass, aluminum, gallium, indium, thallium, thorium, copper, silver, gold, mercury, lead, tin, indium, or the Group VIII noble metals or mixtures thereof.

15. A method of lubricating a surface comprising coating said surface with a lubricating composition comprising a superabsorbent polymer combined with a material for decreasing friction between moving surfaces.

16. The method of claim 15 where said superabsorbent polymer absorbs from about 25 to greater than 100 times its weight in water.

17. The method of claim 16 wherein said superabsorbent polymer comprises a polymer of acrylic acid, an acrylic ester, acrylonitrile or acrylamide, including co-polymers thereof or starch graft co-polymers thereof or mixtures thereof.

18. The method of claim 17 wherein said material for decreasing friction comprises a petroleum lubricant, water, synthetic lubricant, grease, solid lubricant or metal working lubricant, and optionally an additive.

19. The method of claim 16 wherein said material for decreasing friction comprises a solid lubricant.

20. The method of claim 19 wherein said solid lubricant comprises graphite, molybdenum disulfide, cobalt

chloride, antimony oxide, niobium selenide, tungsten disulfide, mica, boron nitride, silver sulfate, cadmium chloride, cadmium iodide, borax, basic white lead, lead carbonate, lead iodide, asbestos, talc, zinc oxide, carbon, babbitt, bronze, brass, aluminum, gallium, indium, thallium, thorium, copper, silver, gold, mercury, lead, tin, indium, or the Group VIII noble metals or mixtures thereof.

21. The method of claim 17, wherein said material for decreasing friction comprises a phosphate.

22. The method of claim 17, wherein said material for decreasing friction comprises zinc phosphate, iron phosphate or manganese phosphate, or mixtures thereof.

23. The method of claim 17, wherein said material for decreasing friction comprises a solid organic lubricant.

24. The method of claim 23, wherein said solid organic lubricant comprises a fluoroalkylene homopolymer or copolymer, a lower alkylene polyolefin homopolymer or copolymer, a paraffinic hydrocarbon, wax, phenanthrene, copper phthalocyanine, or mixtures thereof.

25. The method of claim 17, wherein said material for decreasing friction comprises a metal working lubricant containing water.

26. A method of claim 25, wherein said metal working lubricant containing water comprises an emulsion of oil and water.

27. The method of claim 25, wherein said metal working lubricant containing water comprises a solid lubricant and water.

28. The method of claim 27, wherein said solid lubricant comprises graphite, molybdenum disulfide, cobalt chloride, antimony oxide, niobium selenide, tungsten disulfide, mica, boron nitride, silver sulfate, cadmium chloride, cadmium iodide, borax, basic white lead, lead carbonate, lead iodide, asbestos, talc, zinc oxide, carbon, babbitt, bronze, brass, aluminum, gallium, indium, thallium, thorium, copper, silver, gold, mercury, lead, tin, indium, or the Group VIII noble metals or mixtures thereof.

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